

House Resolution 38, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the allocation for fiscal year 2011 to the Committee on Appropriations.

This interim allocation will be used to enforce sections 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(f) prohibits the consideration of legislation inconsistent with the budgetary levels set forth in the budget resolution and the accompanying report.

For the Committee on Appropriations, the allocation for fiscal year 2011 is set at \$1,055 billion in discretionary budget authority.

This submission also includes language related to Advance Appropriations as required by House Resolution 5.

If there are any questions on this interim allocation, please contact Paul Restuccia, Chief Counsel of the Budget Committee.

ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO HOUSE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
(In millions of dollars)

		Fiscal year 2011
Discretionary Action .....	BA .....	1,054,684
	OT .....	1,283,861
Current Law Mandatory .....	BA .....	765,584
	OT .....	755,502

ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED FOR ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS

Section 3(e) of House Resolution 5 limits the amount and type of advance appropriations for fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Under this section, advance appropriations for fiscal year 2012 are restricted to \$28.852 billion for the programs, projects, activities, or accounts listed below. Advances for 2013 are listed separately with the same cap of \$28,852,000,000. Additional accounts are listed below for certain veterans programs which are also specified in House Resolution 5. The section defines advance appropriations as any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution making general or continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2011.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2012: Employment and Training Administration; Office of Job Corps; Education for the Disadvantaged; School Improvement Programs; Special Education; Career, Technical and Adult Education; Payment to Postal Service; Tenant-based Rental Assistance; Project-based Rental Assistance.

Advance Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2013: The Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Other Allowable Accounts Receiving Advance Appropriations: Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services; Medical Support and Compliance; Medical Facilities Accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

LESSONS RONALD REAGAN  
TAUGHT US

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 8, 2011*

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, liberals loathed him. Conservatives idolized him. The middle overwhelmingly loved him. He charmed America. His knack to connect was unmistakable. And although many have tried to rep-

licate his charisma and appeal, no one has ever come close to being Ronald Reagan.

He made us laugh when we didn't think we could, or should. He always had a way to comfort us in the midst of tragedy. He could disarm the press with a one-liner; and get a chuckle from even his fiercest opponents.

The first time I saw Ronald Reagan was at the 1968 Republican Convention in Miami Beach. Much to the dismay of my dyed-in-the-wool Democrat grandmother, I was there as a proud Texas College Republican delegate.

He lost the nomination to Nixon, but I was sold on Reagan from that moment on.

Of course, I instantly like him for his automobile of choice—a jeep. I drove the same kind and still do. He appealed to me and other renegade conservatives my age, particularly those of us in the yellow-dog South, because we were a herd without a shepherd. Back then, it was taboo to be a Republican in Texas. But then, along came Reagan. We were Reagan Republicans.

Reagan cut the class warfare. He transformed the “country-club GOP” image, and brought conservatism out of the shadows. It was cool to be a conservative. He represented what Americans wanted—Democrats and Republicans alike. He wasn't the Grand Old Party leader; he was the people's president.

Reagan's tenure in the White House saw some of the most historic events in our country and the world. His line, “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall,” will probably resonate for time immemorial.

Although criticized by his foes for being a Hollywood actor, Reagan masterfully engineered a feat that so-called political experts had little confidence could be accomplished—the end of the Cold War.

Within minutes of his swearing in, news broke in one of the most widely followed situations of that time. President Reagan announced the Iran hostage crisis was over. The Americans were coming home. Make no mistake—the significance of his election was an intimidating and influential factor in their release.

When the entire country was devastated by the Challenger tragedy, Reagan addressed a grieving nation by giving one of his most memorable and touching speeches. His ability to heal the brokenhearted was more than an admired political attribute. He never talked above the people—always to the people. It was what made him one of us.

And of course, there is his most beloved legacy. He single handedly made the jelly bean a national treasure.

Reagan never took himself too seriously. Even when his own life was on the line, the leader of the free world was cracking jokes. On his way into emergency surgery after the 1981 assassination attempt, he looked up at the surgeons and said, “I hope you are all Republicans.”

While he was a one-of-a-kind politician—the Everyman of our time. He was a “pull yourself up by the boot straps” kind of guy.

From union halls to country clubs, everyone felt like Reagan was one of them. Being an American meant something to him. He was unabashedly unapologetic for our country's success.

He was the great defender of capitalism. Reaganomics was hailed ingenious by the supply-side, pro-growth economists and harshly criticized as “voodoo” by the big government crowd.

Reagan proved that lower taxes and leaner government stimulates growth, spurs private enterprise, inspires harder work and enables more savings and investment.

The American people got it then, and they want it back now.

As we celebrated the 100th birthday of President Reagan this Sunday (or the 61st anniversary of his 39th birthday; he never missed a chance to poke fun at his own age), we should learn from The Great Communicator.

Americans want to be talked to again, not pushed aside by a government that talks above them. In Reagan's inaugural address he said, “It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed.”

The Gipper was right then, and he is right now. Happy birthday, Mr. President.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING DR. JANET L.  
HOLMGREN

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 8, 2011*

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of Dr. Janet L. Holmgren as she retires from over 20 years of transformative leadership as the president of my alma mater, Mills College, in Oakland, California. I can say with gratitude and admiration that, during her tenure, President Holmgren has propelled Mills into one of the most respected and successful liberal arts colleges in the United States.

In addition to increasing enrollment while simultaneously elevating the academic profile of the College, President Holmgren has created a national model for women's education and increased educational opportunities for a diverse pool of talented women and men. Known for her thoughtful, strategic, creative and collaborative leadership ability, President Holmgren has been a staunch advocate for expanding educational access and student diversity. As one of the leading women's colleges in the country with an impressive roster of innovative coed graduate programs, Mills is also considered one of the nation's most diverse selective liberal arts colleges.

Reflecting the renowned multiculturalism of the surrounding Oakland area and the entire 9th Congressional District, the Mills College undergraduate student population comprises 39 percent students of color, and is instructed by a teaching community that is 25 percent faculty of color (A large jump compared to 21 percent students of color and 5 percent faculty of color in 1991). President Holmgren has also been a highly effective fundraiser, enabling Mills to grow its endowment to \$175 million. The College's most recent capital campaign, ending in 2004, exceeded its \$100 million goal by \$32 million. And in the 2008–2009 fiscal year, Mills raised over \$18 million in crucial funding.

In the past decade alone, President Holmgren's funding initiatives have resulted in over \$100 million of capital improvements, including facilities to house the School of Education (offering Mills' first doctoral degree) and